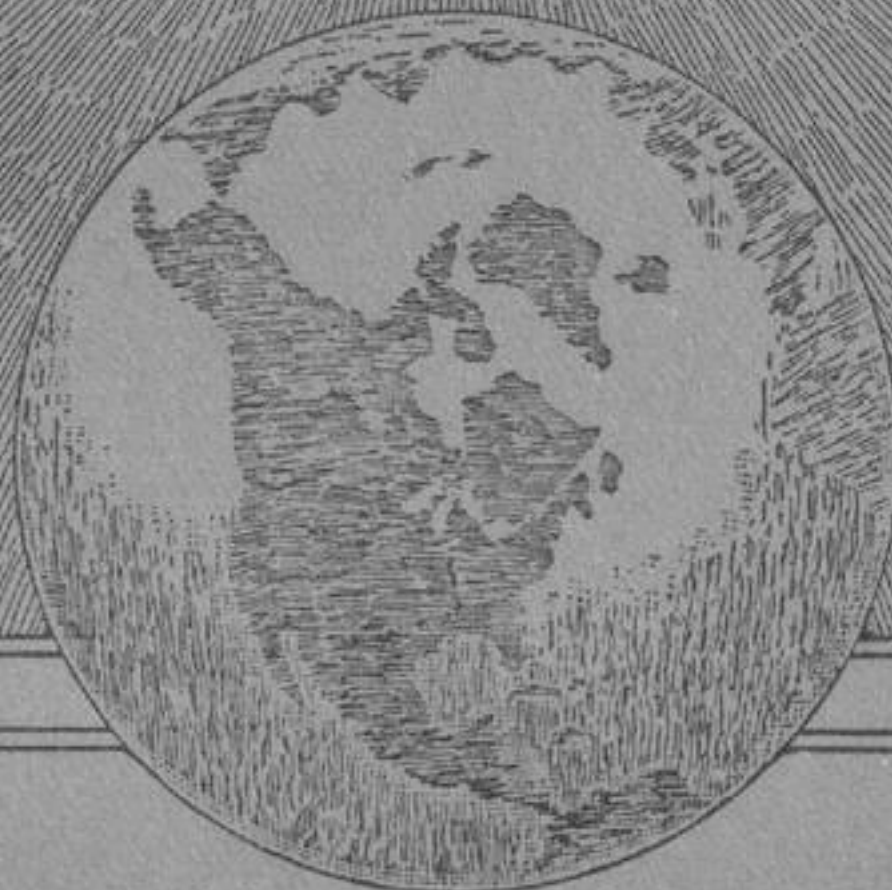




AMERIKA



ESPERANTISTO



M. MAROVICH

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August, 1926

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KORESPONDANTOJ

Finnlando: Erkki S. Turunen. Litovujo: Pulgis Lemaitis.

AMERIKA ESPERANTISTO

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE ESPERANTO ASSOCIATION of NORTH AMERICA, Inc.

A propaganda organization for the furtherance of the study and use of the
International Auxiliary Language, Esperanto.

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HERBERT M. SCOTT, L. K., Editor

CLUB DIRECTORY

This department is conducted solely for the benefit of our organized groups throughout the country. It furnishes a means of keeping in close touch with the work in other cities, for the exchange of ideas and helpful suggestions, and for the formation of valuable friendships in a united field of endeavor.

Groups are listed for 12 issues of the magazine, at a cost of only 25 cents for the two-line insertion. Extra lines are 10 cents each additional. The heading,—name of city or town—is inserted free. This matter warrants the immediate attention of every club secretary. Group Charter—\$1.00.

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La Esperanto Oficejo, 1669 Blue Island Ave.—Kunvenas 2an kaj 4an sab. ĉiumonate.

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La Pola Esperanto Asocio, 1507 E. Canfield Ave.—B. Lendo, Sek., 3596 29th St.

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CLEVELAND, OHIO.

The Cleveland Esperanto Society, 9010 Detroit Ave., every Tuesday, 7.30 P. M. S. Kozminski, Sek., 3406 Meyer Ave.

TORONTO, CANADA.

Por informoj pri la kunvenoj de la Toronta Esperanta Societo, skribu al la Sekretario, Sinjoro D. W. M. Jenkins, 514 Jarvis Street, Toronto, 5.

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Philadelphia Esperanto Society, Henry W. Hetzel, Sec'y. West Phila. High School for Boys. Monthly meeting for business every fourth Friday at Y. W. C. A., 18th and Arch Sts., 8.15 P. M. Social and class meetings on same hour and place on other Fridays. Centra Loka Oficejo, 133 N. 13th St. (Librovendejo de Peter Reilly, Vic-Delegito de U. E. A.).
Rondeto de Litovaj Esperantistoj, 2833 Livingston St.

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Topeka, Kansas Esperanto Association. Prez. Capt. Geo. P. Morehouse. Sek-iino, Sino Lida R. Hardy, 1731 Lane St. Kores-Sek-iino, Fino Leone Newell, 635 Watson St.

Amerika Esperantisto

ORGANO

de la

ESPERANTA ASOCIO DE NORDA AMERIKO

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ONE DOLLAR A YEAR

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"NO FLOWERS"

Anent our June editorial, on the Quitter Problem, we have received one letter—a long one, from an old propagandist out West. In fact it is too long to print, but the matter set forth in it is worthy of consideration in the brief space at our present disposal. Our correspondent differs from our supposed position in the Quitter editorial as to the "dilettante" type in the Esperanto ranks, with reference to which type we remarked, "We feel that unless they reform the quicker our ranks are rid of them the better for our great cause."

Now our Western friend seems somewhat to have mistaken whom we meant by "dilettantes" in the editorial in question. If he will read back he will note that our specific reference was to the kind of dilettante who "is interested in Esperanto as a language, primarily," and confines his attention to a *a priori* tinkering with the same, whether within or without our fold. Our correspondent indicates in the course of the letter that he is as much opposed to this class of "destructive critics" as we are. Thus far, then, we are at one.

But our friend makes the point that the official definition of an Esperantist as "a person who knows and uses Esperanto," does not cover all classes of persons who are or may be converted into assets to our movement. Platonic admirers, he thinks, who simply understand and approve the general idea will ultimately prove the factor that will introduce International universally into the public schools of the world. To quote him directly, "It will never be taught in those schools unless and until we can amass a following of friends who will, by their votes, force it into the schools as a **common** and **compulsory** branch of learning. Here is where I figure the 'dilettante' (according to his definition) will become indispensable to our work. While not Esperantists themselves they have become converted to the idea and, looking forward to the welfare of their children,

will be not only willing but anxious to impose a study upon the child that will make its life easier and happier."

Well, possibly so. It is difficult to either prove or disprove a proposition that deals purely with the far future (for our friend adds, "that time will not come in my generation—and I expect to live twenty years yet.") The trouble is, Platonic admirers aren't getting us anywhere in the year of our Lord 1926. It is the **knowers** and **users** of the language that are getting **themselves** along just now, and they haven't any special need of, much less time for getting their backs patted by the Platonic admirers.

We quote from another letter, also from the West: "I have been in touch with 109 different foreign lands, as shown by the postage stamps. I have had over 800 different correspondents in Esperanto. I use it every day, five or six letters a day. It works. It is practical. I am a 'shut-in,' unable to walk but few steps during the last twelve years. Have no income, no resources, no wealthy friends. * * * My ad. you doubtless have read in otherland publications: (translated) 'Hopeless, friendless, neglected, heartless, shut-ins etc. can find a friend by writing to———.' This brings responses, and I have heart-to-heart talks, send Bible readings, tracts, Gospel portions, etc., to bring sunshine, joy, and salvation to the weary and heavy laden."

This is Esperanto in glorious **action** under unfavorable circumstances! What difference does it make to this useful invalid and his fortunate correspondents that Prof. So-and-So permits his name to be frilled onto the "Patronizing Committee" of such and such a congress, or that Henry Ford threw cold water on the idea of a neutral language? Let the Platonics, for and against, fight out their aerial fight. Meanwhile true Esperantists are driving brass tacks of daily use. "No flowers."

DEZIRAS KORESPONDI

Specialisto pri fruktĝardenkulturo ĉe Petrovskaja Agrikultura Akademio deziras korespondi kun Usonaj kolegoj. U. S. S. R. Moskva, Timirjazevskaja Akademio dom N 1 kv. 15. S. Krajnov. (Moskow, Union of Socialist Soviet Republics.) La koverta devas havi la adreson en ambaŭ anglo kaj esperanto.

R. E. Jarosch, Breslau, 5, Germanujo. PI.

Fino Mario Pudlova, Red. St. Draĥ VII/I, Olomouc, Ĉeĥoslovakio. PI. L.

S-ro Martti Mäntynen, Kerava, Finnlando. PI. L. PK.

Fino Helena Szalántzy, str. Princip. Ileana 7, Alba-Julia, Rumanio, PI. L. PK.

S-ro Albert Cronquist, Claesgatan 12 III, Malmö, Svedlando. PI.

S-ro Fritz Schenzinger, Heiligkreuzstrato 27, St. Gallen, Svislando. PI.

S-ro Jaroslav Machek, Radkyne, apud Nova Paka, Ĉeĥoslovakia, deziras korespondi kun Usona instruisto interŝanĝante infanajn manlaboraĵojn ktp. Esperante aŭ germane.

INTERNATIONAL BROADCASTING

By Robert S. Woolf

American Secretary, Internacia Radio-Asocio

Radio may well be said to have opened a new era for mankind—the international age. We see today this wonderful means of communication linking the nations of the world together, and tending to knead humanity gradually into one composite whole. With practically the whole world now an audience to radio, it has become evident that a common medium of expression must be adopted; for of what practical value is a vast audience, if only a few in it understand the speaker; or if he must be followed by a train of interpreters? It is but natural, therefore, that Esperanto, already an important factor in all spheres of international human activity, should have invaded the new field, and presented the common medium of expression so sorely needed.

Beginning with a speech from WJZ, Newark, N. J., June 19, 1922, about Esperanto as the coming world radio language, the number of stations broadcasting about and in Esperanto has grown proportionately with the increase in the number of stations. Five discussions about Esperanto and one song in the language were broadcast in Europe and America in 1922. In 1923, fifty such items were on the programs; over two hundred in 1924, and during 1925 approximately twenty stations on both sides of the Atlantic broadcast regularly in Esperanto. Many stations have been teaching Esperanto by radio lessons, the pioneer American station in this respect being WRNY, the Radio News station in New York City.

According to recent reports, all broadcast stations in Germany are using and teaching Esperanto regularly, as well as in other European countries. The large new station just completed in Nagoya, Japan, will use Esperanto in its programs. It is in that Japanese city that the great daily newspaper "Ain-Nichi" is published, which paper contains regularly an Esperanto section.

In Paris, station "Radio-Paris" has just finished, with remarkable success, a 40-lesson Esperanto course, under the guidance of Dr. Pierre Corret. In that city also, the station of the "Supera Lernejo de Poŝtoj, Telegrafoj, kaj Telefonoj" presents each Thursday an Esperanto course, led by that eminent Esperantist, Prof. Cart. In Germany, station "Radio-Munster" from November 1925 to May 1926 also presented a course of Esperanto lessons, which course was relayed through stations in Dortmund and Elberfeld. In Spain, station "Radio-Carlton" since the 7th of November last year has been giving Esperanto

lessons each Saturday. In Soviet Russia, the radio movement has been closely allied with the Esperanto. The government has recognized Esperanto, and has printed postcards with the Esperanto imprint "Poŝta Karto," as well as postage stamps with the imprint: "Inventisto de Radio Popov." One powerful Moscow station broadcasts semi-monthly Esperanto talks, while another station of that city gives a semi-weekly course on lessons in the language. In Denmark, Italy, Switzerland, Australia, Canada, Mexico, Uruguay, and Czecho-Slovakia Esperanto courses are broadcast.

In The United States, stations WJZ, WBZ, WNAC, WTAM, WHK, WOR, WIP, and others have used the language. Recent examples of such use were during the International Test Week, January 24th to 31st of this year when station WTAM (Cleveland), and WCCO (Minneapolis-St. Paul) were on the air with Esperanto talks and programs. The talk from WTAM was especially emphatic, following as it did greetings given by Mr. Damrosch in four languages, and thus showing the need of an international tongue. Beginning April 26th, 1926, at 7.35 P. M., the Cleveland Esperanto Society will give a series of 30 lessons in Esperanto (one each Monday) from station WHK of that city.

In the field of radio journals, Esperanto has also made great headway. RADIO NEWS, published in New York City, was the first great radio review in the world to undertake support of Esperanto as the needed world language. In its issue of December 1924 is told why Esperanto is favored, and is set forth in detail why the language was selected instead of any other of the many international language schemes presented. Radio News' support of Esperanto was followed soon afterward by the great British review, "Experimental Wireless and The Wireless Engineer." Now, almost without exception radio magazines of Europe and many in other countries follow the leadership of the above mentioned reviews, forcefully proclaiming and teaching Esperanto.

The various technical societies and radio organizations that have considered and investigated the international language problem have arrived at the conclusion that the only possible solution lies in an artificial language, and it is interesting to note that Esperanto is the only artificial tongue that has gained any important measure of support from scientific, linguistic, and radio commissions.

The American Radio Relay League, perhaps the largest and most widely known organization of its kind in the world, after a two years survey of the international language situation, decided in favor of Esperanto as its official international language, and recommended the language to its membership. In this

investigation the League communicated with all the national amateur radio societies of the world. All of those who expressed an opinion in favor of any artificial language recommended Esperanto.

The International Amateur Radio Union, by an overwhelming majority (12 countries to 3) decided in its first annual congress in Paris last year, to adopt Esperanto as the world radio language. This decision was reached in spite of the strenuous efforts of one Idist and two national language advocates.

In April 1924, a "Preliminary Conference for an International Agreement" was held in Geneva, with the primary object of discussing and arriving at an international understanding on the regulation of wave-lengths. In addition to this, the conference dealt with the question of an auxiliary language for international use. This conference was thoroughly representative of world-wide radio interests, having also official representatives from the League of Nations, and the Universal Postal and Telegraphic Union. In view of the convincing demonstration of the suitability of Esperanto, provided by the conference itself, of which the business had been largely conducted in the language, it is not surprising that the decision, expressed in an unanimously accepted resolution, recognized Esperanto as the world radio language. The resolution ended as follows: "The Conference recommends to all broadcast stations that they arrange for regular broadcasting in Esperanto at least once a week, at a fixed time on an agreed day, and so far as possible arrange for the transmission of Esperanto lessons. The language has been shown to be easy to learn, clearly audible, and has already spread to a considerable extent among listeners-in of all countries."

Under the name "International Radio Association" there was formed early in 1924 an international radio society. This society aims to abolish, by means of Esperanto, the difficulties raised by the language barrier in the path of radio, and to bring radio users of different countries into touch with one another. The association already has members in 30 countries, and national secretaries in Argentine, Australia, Austria, Great Britain, Brazil, Czecho-Slovakia, Denmark, Esthonia, France, Germany, Spain, Hungary, Ireland, Italy, Jugo-Slavia, Canada, Latvia, Holland, Poland, Roumania, Russia, Sweden, Switzerland, Uruguay, and the United States. The President of the association is Dr. Pierre Corret, a French amateur of world-wide fame. Shortly after its organization it was honored by M. Edouard Belin, the famous inventor of the Telautograph, becoming its Honorary President. The association publishes in Esperanto only, a monthly radio magazine "Internacia Radio

Revuo" which gives world-wide news of interest to all radio users.

Membership in the International Radio Association is open to any person interested in Radio or Esperanto, who is in favor of the use of Esperanto as the international radio language. The annual dues are small, being only 25 cents a year, and the subscription to the monthly radio review only 50 cents a year. It should be the duty and privilege of every Esperantist to support this association, for through its efforts much real good has already been accomplished for Esperanto, and its support by all Esperantists will mean that greater things can be done in the future.

It remains but to urge upon every believer in the future of radio to take immediate steps to acquaint himself with Esperanto for its practical utility.

In experimental work, Esperanto can be of the greatest assistance in making it possible to discuss the progress of experiments with transmitters abroad. For the "listener" the language holds boundless possibilities, since its utility is already becoming increasingly apparent to those responsible for broadcasting. As the re-broadcasting of foreign programs becomes more general, Esperanto will come into its own and will be a vital necessity to those wishing to pick up transmissions from abroad.

ESPERANTO AND RADIO

A Word from A Former Editor

Perhaps some of the *samideanoj* will be interested in my experience with Internacia Radio-Revuo as a *propagandilo*. I am working nights in a trade publishing house as one of four linotypists. I had last fall sold a few copies of Dr. Lowell's Esperanto for Beginners there, and am known to be an Esperantist. Still none of my fellow workers were interested enough to really study Esperanto. But a number of them are interested in radio, have built or bought sets, or expect to.

The evening the first number of Internacia Radio-Revuo arrived, I slipped it in my hand bag to read in the electric car and show off. At work that night were just six besides myself. One subscribed on sight, and the rest followed. Within the next week eight others agreed, practically the entire night staff. There was no begging nor long urging necessary; all done in a few minutes of lunch time. I merely pointed out that here was a magazine for 50 cents (plus 5 for a "key"), which was starting in to give the fundamentals of radio, something rather

hard to get cheaply nowadays; pointing to the lines below one of the pictures I had them translate a line—with a help on a word like “kaj” now and then—to show them they could do it; this magazine would in time have articles from all around the world, Asia and Europe, with new hook-ups, etc.; and finally they could acquire the world language through their interest in this subject.

I did not attempt to tie anyone down immediately—a book salesman should—and made no objection when two drew out when it came pay night. The other twelve paid their 55 cents, getting a “key” until the magazine arrived.

I believe such subscriptions could be obtained as easily in other places, selling **Esperanto** not to the already converted but to those interested in radio—as who is not? The profit margin is too narrow to interest a periodical dealer, but the low price will rejoice every radio fan, and a considerable portion of the subscribers will read and learn something of Esperanto.

Reader, “go thou and do likewise,” as the epitaph says. If you haven’t a copy two P. O. reply coupons will bring one from E. Chiron, 40 Rue de Seine, Paris 6e, France.

Also libraries are excellent places for I. R. R.

Norman W. Frost.

EN LA INTERAKTO

(Between Acts.)

de Karel Scheinpflug, Praha.

Daŭrigata

“Nu, jen vi gajnis!” ironie konkludis Podubeky. “Se vi blindiĝos, vi ne plu povas pensi pri tio, ke vi fariĝos maŝinisto.”

Tiu ĉi rimarko denove plorigis Francjon.

“Mi tion ne permesos fari, prefere mi min pafos!” li ekĝemis malespere.

“Jes, vi estas prava,” konsentis Podubeky. “Pafmortigu vin. Ankaŭ mi tion farus. Ĝi daŭrus nur momenton kaj estus fino. Alie vi suferus la tutan vivon.”

Francjo alpremis la kapon al la muro kaj ĝemplendis per laŭta, terurita voĉo kiel homo, kies dento frenezige doloras. La aktoroj senvorte ĉirkaŭstaris lin. Podubeky malbone komprenis la psikologion de la malfeliĉo. Malfeliĉa homo ne plendas al aliaj por ke oni pligrandigu lian doloron, sed por ricevi konsolon. Lo konsilo de Podubeky kaŭzis fortan abomenon kaj emon savi sin. Li ĉesigis la ploradon kaj jam nur mallaŭte, unutone ĝemis, kovrinte la vizaĝon per la kubutoj apogitaj sur la genuoj. Poste li levis la kapon, forviŝis la larmojn per

maniko, kaj diris silente kaj timeme, rigardante en la kulisojn:

“Mi opinias, ke mi al kutimiĝus, ke la homo povas vivi ankaŭ sen okuloj. Vidu sinjoron Bohuslav: li ankaŭ estas tute blinda, tamen feliĉa!”

La aktoroj rigardis sin reciproke kaj riproĉe S-ron Podubeky. La maljuna Pribilka alpaŝis la knabon:

“Vi estas prava, Francjo. La vivon oni ne tiel facile forĵetas. Ili eĉ frenezigus vin!” si diris, karesante patrine liajn harojn.

“Kaj kiu scias, kiel ĝi finiĝos,” aldonis la amaktorino. “Kiam oni en la kliniko esploros vin, eble via malsano estos alimaniere kuracebla!”

“Vi hodiaŭ ankoraŭ ne manĝis, ĉu?” demandis la knabon S-ro Dlask. “Jen prenu kaj manĝu, kaj tuj vi vidos ĉion pli hela.”

La reĝisoro flustre parolis ion al la ceteraj. Aktoroj estas stranga popolo! Facilanima, kaprica, ĵaluza kaj kverelema, sed iliaj koro kaj monujo ne estas fermitaj. Ili traserĉis siajn poŝojn, monujojn kaj notlibretojn, prunteprenis unu de alia, sendis kartetojn al la kasejo, kaj post momento kolektiĝis sur la kornico de kartona fajrujo sufiĉe granda amaseto de monbiletoj. Venis sinjorino la direktorino kaj eksciis pri la afero, kaj tuj aliĝis al la ceteraj. Ŝi promesis al Francjo riĉe monsubteni lin kaj peti la profesoron, ke li tre penu savi lian vidosenton.

Francjo miregis. Avidas li forglutis la vespermangajon de Dlask kaj per la sangruĝaj okuloj rigardis la monbiletojn amasiĝintajn sur la kartona fajrujo. Ĝi estis ja riĉaĵo! En la malsatinta korpo ekregis agrabla sento de sato kaj la premita spirito konsciiĝis, ke lia malfeliĉo subite ŝanĝiĝis je malo.

“Se almenaŭ nur unu restus al mi, almenaŭ unu!” sopirgemis li ridetante, “kiel mi ĝojus!” kaj la postesignoj de sekiĝintaj larmoj strekis liajn vangojn. “Kiom mi estus feliĉa, kiom mi estu...”

“Atenton! Ni komencas!” interrompis lin la forta voco de la scenisto. “La grafo, grafino kaj Mimi sur la kanapojn dekstre, la geedzoj Bollard kaj Lisetka eniros de malantaŭe!”

La aktoroj okupis siajn lokojn, eksonis sonorilo kaj la kurteno leviĝis. Sed la aktoroj, disvolvante la spritan dialogon en la dua akto de la komedio ne povis malhelpi, ke iliaj rigardoj ŝteliĝu kelkfoje inter la unuan kaj duan kulisojn, kie sur la ligna ŝtupareto kaŭris Francjo, rigardante per okuloj sange ruĝaj, kun esprimo de forta sopiro, en malplenon. — “Se nur unu restus al mi, almenaŭ unu! kiom feliĉa mi estus!”

“Bedaŭrinde,” skribis la venintan tagon en sia ĵurnalo eminenta kritikisto, “tiu ĉi bonega novaĵo ne estis sufiĉe bone preparita. Sole la unua akto prezentis la ĝustan humoron, elokventecon kaj vervon. Sed de la dua akto la prezentado estis laca kaj senbrila, la dialogo sonis distre, la spritaĵoj ne efikis, kaj al

surprizaj ideoj mankis ĝusta esprimo. Tion kaŭzas la tro maloftaj provoj de novaĵoj en niaj teatroj..."

Tradukis Vuk Echtner, Praha.

FIRST COURSE IN ESPERANTO

Note: These elementary lessons, started in the September number, are compiled after the so-called "direct" method, discarding translations as much as possible, and thus teaching to think directly in the language itself. This is the best way to avoid that which especially renders a beginner in a new language unintelligible, namely the unconscious literal incorporation into the new language of the idioms of his mother-tongue. The course will proceed entirely in Esperanto, utilizing at first the many roots and formations that are common to English and Esperanto. An Esperanto-English key to roots **not immediately intelligible** will be furnished in small type at the end of the monthly installment **following** that in which such respective roots appear. Thus there will always be a month in which the student's mind can train itself to determine the meaning of any strange looking root, if at all possible, from the context.

If at any time difficulty is encountered as to a "non-English" word not made clear from the immediate context, the probability is that it was introduced in a previous lesson, which has not been fully assimilated. It is advisable in such case to try to locate the word in the context where it was first introduced rather than to refer to the English key. This may easily be done by referring to the list of new words in the final paragraph of the "Questions" after each lesson. The puzzling word may then be located in the lesson just preceding, and its original context ought to explain it without reference to the key. It is expected, however, that all "foreign" words be mastered in each lesson before entering upon the next.

LECIONO XI

Domoj

Sufikso -ej-

La birdoj havas nestojn. Ili loĝas en nestoj. La monarĥoj loĝas en palacoj. La turistoj loĝas en hoteloj. La homoj ĝenerale loĝas en domoj. La palacoj, hoteloj, kasteloj, kabanoj, hospitaloj k. t. p. ĉiuj estas domoj. Prezidanto Coolidge kaj lia edzino loĝas en la Blanka Domo.

Birdonesto ne estas domo, sed ĝi estas loĝ-ej-o. Oni loĝas en loĝ-ej-o. Ne ĉiuj loĝejoj estas domoj. Oni laboras en labor-ej-o. Oni lernas en lern-ej-o. Oni dancas en dancejo. Oni bakas en bakejo. Oni tajloras en tajlorejo. La astronomoj observas en observejoj. La soldatoj gardas en la gardejo. La polico havas la banditojn en la arestejo. Nia ŝipo haltis ĉe kvin haltejoj inter London kaj Port Said. La kardinalo absolvis min ĉe la konfesejo. Mia onklo havas riĉan plantejon en Florida. En rajdejo oni lernas rajdi. La ejo por aŭtomobiloj estas aŭtomobilejo; la ejo por lokomotivoj, lokomotivejo. Mi studas en studejo. Tigroj, jaguaroj, leopardoj kaj aliaj sovaĝaj bestoj

loĝas en sovaĝejoj.

Domo konsistas el **ĉambroj**. La senato laboras en la senat-ĉambro. Nia domo havas dek unu ĉambrojn. Fronte de la domo estas **portiko**. La unua ĉambro de la fronto estas la **vestiblo** aŭ **antaŭĉambro**. Apude estas la **salono**, kie ni akceptas vizitojn kaj konversacias (interparolas). En la muzik-ej-o oni muzikas. En la manĝoĉambro oni manĝas kaj trinkas. Ni trinkas teon, kafon, ĉokoladon, limonadon, akvon k. t. p. Ni manĝas supon, asparagon, tomatojn kaj aliajn legomojn, **panon** kun butero, fruktojn k. t. p. En la **dormoĉambro** oni dormas post la laboroj de la tago. Morfino kaj aliaj narkotaj drogoj produktas dormon. La mastro dormas kaj la servanto lin ne **vekas**. Li vekos lin **kiam** la manĝo estos sur la tablo. Supon, legomojn, pudingojn k. t. p. oni preparas por manĝi en la **kuir-ej-o**. En la kuirejo oni **kuiras**. Ĉiujn legomojn oni kuiras, sed freŝajn fruktojn oni ne kuiras.

La materialo de nia domo estas brikoj. Aliaj domoj estas el ŝtono, **ligno** (materialo el arboj) k. t. p. Kovras la domon tegmento. La tegmento gardas la domon kontraŭ la suno, vento kaj **vetero**. En la oriento la domoj havas platajn tegmentojn. La interna parto de tegmento estas la **plafono**. La vertikalaj partoj de la domoj estas la **muroj**. Ili dividas la ĉambrojn unu de alia. La ĉambromurojn ornamas portretoj, kalendaroj, diplomoj, trofeoj k. t. p. Estas ankaŭ muro ĉirkaŭ nia ĝardeno (la muro ĉirkaŭas la ĝardenon). La horizontala parto de la ĉambroj sub la muroj estas la **planko**.

La plankon kovras **tapiŝo** kaj matoj. Sur la tapiŝo **staras** tabloj, piano, sofoj kaj aliaj **mebloj**. La mebloj estas ordinare el ligno. Apud la manĝotablo staras **seĝoj**, unu por ĉiu membro de la familio. Sur sofoj kaj sofoj oni **sidas**. La ordinara meblo por sidi estas seĝo. En la dormoĉambro oni havas **liton**. En la litoj oni dormas. Sur seĝoj kaj seĝoj oni **sidas**. En la litoj oni **kuŝas**. Seĝo estas sid-ej-o. Lito estas kuŝ-ej-o.

Se oni ne havas seĝon aŭ alian meblon por sidi, necesas **stari**. Oni staras sur la planko, aŭ **paŝas** de ĉambro al ĉambro. La aperturo en la muro de ĉambro, tra kiu oni paŝas al alia ĉambro estas **pordo**. Apud la fronta pordo de la domo estas mato. **Fenestro** estas aperturo en dommuro, per kiu domo ricevas freŝan aeron kaj sunbrilon. Apud la fenestroj estas **kurtenoj**.

La bazo de domo (sur kiu ĝi staras) estas la **fundamento**. Por solida domo necesas solida fundamento. Subtera (sub-tera) ĉambro sub domo estas **kelo**. En la keloj oni konservas manĝo-kaj trink-materialojn. Ĉambro inter tegmento kaj plafono estas **subtegmento** aŭ **mansardo**. En vintro oni hejtas la ĉambrojn aŭ per **forno** en la kelo aŭ per fajroj en **kamenoj** en ĉiu ĉambro. La gasoj el la fajroj pasas tra la tegmentoj per **kamentuboj**.

Questions

1. **La** as used in the first paragraph, particularly, has a force slightly different from English "the," which would not be used in this sense. Notice particularly the fifth sentence. What is the force of **la** thus used? Notice further instances of this as we go along.

2. What is the meaning of the suffix **-ej-**? May it be used alone (as an independent word)? With what parts of speech may it be used to build new words?

3. Give from the context the meaning of the following new words:

Substantivoj: domo, ĉambro, portiko, vestiblo, salono, pano, ligno, tegmento, vetero, plafono, muro, planko, tapiŝo, meblo, seĝo, lito, pordo, fenestro, fundamento, kelo, subtegmento (mansardo), forno, kamento, kamentubo.

Adjektivo: blanka.

Verboj: loĝi, manĝi, dormi, vekti, kuiri, stari, sidi, kuŝi, paŝi (do not confuse with pasi, "to pass").

Adjektivo-pronomo: ĉiu (singulare), ĉiuj (plurale).

Rilata tempa adverbo: kiam.

ENGLISH KEY TO LESSON X.

Patro (cp. paternal), father; **frato** (fraternal), brother; **filo** (filial), son; **avo** (avuncular), grandfather; **nepo** (nepotism), grandson; **nevo**, nephew; **kuzo**, cousin; **edzo**, (cp. w-eds), husband; **parenc**, a relative.

FOR THE BEGINNER

Key to Word-Building Exercises in March and June Numbers

1. -O words: vidvo, ino, duo, vido, povo, penso, vivo, knabo, trovo, amo, varmego, teruro, devo, manĝo, laboro, domo, viro, peto, diro, fardo, feo, vilaĝo, kosto, insulto, pardono, salto, ŝajno, nomo, rakonto, okazo, falo, aro, servo, ĵeto, krio, kulpo, pago, bato, renkonto, demando, ido, konsidero, doto, fraŭlo, edzo, akcepto, morto.

2. -A words: vidva, ina, dua, fila, plia, patra, viva, ilia, ama, ordinara, persona, lia, varma, kontraŭa (mala), infana, akva, loka, doma, apuda, tuja, suba, oportuna, trankvila, flora, multa, ŝtona, insulta, frua, longa, ŝajna, kapabla, kolera, parola, jesa, nea, ĉiela, kaŝa, tuta, inda, fraŭla, palaca, edz(iĝ)a, reĝa, angula, arb(ar)a.

3. -I words: patri, fieri, teruri, kontraŭi, kuiri, ĉesi, akvi, loki, apudi, porti, teni, donaci, daŭri, kosti, loĝi, vesti, formi, opinii, koleri, servi, serpenti, ĉasi, kapabli, indi, doti.

4. -in- words: reĝino.

5. Mal- words: malesti, malsimila, malvidi, malfiera, malviva, malplena, malhonesta, malbela, malami, malvarma, malsama,

malmanĝi, mallabori, malgranda, malpura, maloportuna, maltrankvila, malfari, malmulta, mallonga, malkaŝi, malinda, malpropra, malakcepti.

6. -ec- words: vidvineco, fileco, juneco, simileco, patreco, agrableco, fiereco, pleneco, beleco, knabeco, knabineco, personeco, infaneco, proksimeco, lokeco, grandeco, malgrandeco, riĉeco, malriĉeco, vireco, virineco, pureco, malpureco, maloportuneco, trankvileco, longeco, naiveco, certeco, kulpeco, reĝeco, tuteco, soleco, edzeco, fraŭlineco.

7. -eg- words: maljunega, similega, agrablega, fierega, vivegi, plenega, bonega, honestega, belega, amegi, personego, terurega, junega, manĝegi, laboregi, malproksimega, proksimega, grandega, riĉega, malriĉega, petegi, volontege, lavegi, purega, soifega, vortego, buŝego, ŝtonego, mirego, falegi, arbego, arbarego, certege, kolerego, ĵetegi, kuregi, ploregi.

8. -ej- words: portretejo, manĝejo, laborejo, infanejo, trinkejo, lavejo, tenejo, fiorejo, ŝtonejo, saltejo, rigardejo, elirejo, enirejo, vestejo, arbejo, serpentejo, pagejo, kuirejo, ĉasejo, renkontejo, solejo, akceptejo.

9. -ad- words: vidado, pensado, vivado, manĝado, laborado, soifado, farado, formado, insultado, restado, parolado, saltado, faladi, rigardadi, ĉasado, akceptado.

10. -ig- words: havigi, duigi, filigi, pliigi, estigi, vidigi, pensiigi, fierigi, vivigi, plenigi, personigi, personigo, varmigi, manĝigi, kuirigi, laborigi, aliigi, feliĉigi, malfeliĉigi, proksimigi, akvigigi, purigi, soifigi, beligi, daŭrigi, daŭrige, florigi, revenigi, malfruigi, restigi, longigi, mirigi, ŝajnigi, okazigi, faligi, kapabligi, riĉigi, malriĉigi, loĝigi, certigi, opiniigi, kolerigi, kurigi, reĝigi, soligi, plorigi, edz(in)igi, baldaŭigi, mortigi.

11. Re- words: ĝis la revido, rehavi, revivi, revivigi, rejunigi, reunuigi, retrovi, reami, revarmigi, reveni, reiri, rediri, redoni, refari, reporti, reformi, reflori, renomi, refali, rerakonti, reokazi, resendi, revesti, reform(ad)o, revenigi, reservo, repagi, rebati, repeli, rekonduki, reedz(in)igi, remorto.

12. -em- words: fierema, honestema, amema, laborema, purema, malfruema, falema, murmuremo, kolerema, kriema, kaŝema, edz(in)iĝema, akceptema, mortema.

(To be continued)

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